

THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1889

NUMBER 25

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Olivares.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evarista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 2 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m.; preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
HAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; every Sunday, and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: General train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:20 a. m.; Entre Rios 9:30 a. m.; Itaboraí (terminus) at 11:20 a. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 8:15 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:15 a. m.; Cachoeira (terminus) at 12:15 p. m. From Barra do Piraí train leaves at 12:15 p. m.; arrives at Rio at 2:15 p. m. From Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m.; Porto Novo at 1:05 p. m.; Entre Rios 1:30 p. m.; São Paulo train arrives at Rio at 4:15 a. m. and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Luzilândia Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 9:15 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:20 a. m.; Cachoeira (terminus) at 12:15 p. m. São Paulo branch leaves Barra do Piraí at 6:58 p. m.; arrives at Cachoeira at 8:25 p. m. From Barra do Piraí train leaves at 5:15 a. m.; arrives at Porto Novo at 6:40 a. m.; Cachoeira, train leaves Barra do Piraí at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50 a. m.; Porto Novo 5:50 a. m.; arrives at Rio at 5:10 p. m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m. 3:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Barra do Piraí arriving at 8:05 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 8:10 a. m. and 8:55 p. m., and third to Belem arriving at 7:30. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 5:17 and Rio at 5:20 p. m. leave Barra at 4 a. m. and 5:50 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.
Night service. Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 12:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:10 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m. When passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a. m. arriving at 12:21 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Come Yello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4, and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central Station D. Pedro II for Petropolis at 6:20 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and holidays, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Services for Petropolis leave the Largo da Piraí at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. week-days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarian, Museum, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Olivares, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D., Fellow Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 92 from 11 to 1 p. m., and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, No. 18, Botafogo.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24th, 1889.

It may be accepted as an indication of political progress that one of the two great parties in Brazil has undertaken to urge the idea of "federation" upon the country, and to secure such reforms as civil marriage and an extension of suffrage; but until these ideas have been more developed in public discussion it is more than probable that there will something of uncertainty as to the real measure of reform which these words imply. It has been no uncommon thing in Brazilian history for parties and cabinets to advocate reforms, and then to carry into execution so imperfect and complicated a measure as to utterly defeat every possibility of attaining the objects desired. The electoral reform measure of 1880 was one of this character—a measure advocated and voted as a liberal amplification of the rights and uses of the ballot, but which in reality increased the restrictions and obstructions to such an extent as to largely decrease the voting population of the empire. As the country is now on the eve of a general election which not only involves a change of party but also a decision on the programme adopted by the liberal chiefs, it is matter for sincere regret that there are no common facilities afforded for the discussion of these important questions. If the newspapers would only undertake to discuss them editorially, and throw open their columns for public discussion also, much good would surely result. The people need the instruction and even the leaders themselves might find it an advantage. On this one question of "federation" there is probably more misconception and ignorance than anyone imagines. If there is so much ambiguity and confusion in the minds of political leaders regarding it, what must be the mental state of the masses when called upon to discuss and decide the question? If it is considered an advantage to the country, then surely a full and explicit discussion can not fail to result beneficially. At any rate, we shall then know why the premier wishes to have the provincial presidents elected on triplicate lists so that the Emperor may keep up the fiction of selection, and also what other changes he considers essential to render federation really effective. So far as the idea has been developed, federation is merely a name. A reform in the method of choosing provincial administrative officials is very far from real federation, and particularly so when the right of selection remains in the hands of the Crown. The grant of a few privileges to the provinces, who enjoy no rights

of choice or negotiation, is in no sense an act of federation, nor will there be even a slight semblance of such a political union until larger concessions are made and the central government is made the representative of strong, semi-independent provinces. A true federation would be of incalculable benefit to the country, if accompanied by liberal encouragement of education and industry, for it would serve to stimulate the development of local institutions, the preservation of good order, the elevation of the masses, and the sense of responsibility on the part of officials to those to whom they owe their positions. It is to be expected that there will be disorder and perhaps many a failure in the effort to carry such a system into execution, but the end is certainly good enough to warrant the trial.

The constant and serious complaints of the deceptions practised by official immigration agents and the inattention and neglect with which they are treated by the authorities, is a matter which ought not to be treated with indifference any longer in Europe. It may be urged that when a man leaves his native country to seek his fortune elsewhere, he forfeits all claim to future protection, but this in reality is rarely carried into practice. When the immigrant finds that he has been deceived and can not obtain redress from those who deceived him, he invariably appeals to the representatives of his native country for protection, and not infrequently secures their intercession in his behalf. In view of the treatment received by colonists in Brazil, Argentine Republic and Chili, where they have been treated with gross neglect and in some cases with brutal harshness, would it not be better to anticipate the difficulty by preventive measures? If European governments feel constrained to investigate complaints and seek redress in behalf of their unfortunate emigrants, why would it not be cheaper and less troublesome to exact ample guarantees at the very outset? If the agents of these immigrant-seeking governments are to be permitted to recruit among the poor, ignorant classes of Europe, it is eminently proper and right that the authorities there should see that no deceptions are practised, and then exact ample guarantees that every agreement should be strictly fulfilled. To secure this result, no immigration agent should be permitted to exercise his vocation without being licensed and without resident bondsmen to guarantee the fulfillment of his obligations. His descriptive circulars and contracts should also be carefully inspected to prevent deception and to compel the use of such terms and equivalents as will be understood by the people, and all contracts for service or settlement on specified lands, or in specified colonies, should be duly registered and the agent required to give satisfactory bonds for the return of the emigrant in case the terms of the said contract are not fulfilled. In many cases the principal and most active agents are the steamship companies, who are interested merely in the transportation of large numbers of emigrants; every one of them should be placed under bonds to return every man, woman and child who have been deluded into emigration by false promises. It may be a hardship for an agent to be held responsible for the breaches of contract on the part of his employers, but it is infinitely harder for these poor people to find themselves in a strange country, friendless, deluded and helpless, the victims of unscrupulous agents on the one side and a prey for grasping traffickers in human blood and muscle on the other. It is really the only way there is to put a check upon the evil, and it is the only one which affords any prompt remedy for the helpless immigrants. Diplomacy is too slow, and the justice of

governments who encourage the traffic is too uncertain for their relief. The immigrant who finds himself abandoned to hunger and the inclemencies of the climate in these countries, unable to secure what was promised him, or to obtain any opportunities for the amelioration of his condition, should have the summary recourse at least of being carried back to home and friends.

In our issue of the 20th ult. we called attention to the decision of one of our local courts in a lawsuit brought by the representative of the Singer Manufacturing Co. against Messrs. Max. Nothmann & Co., of this city, for the use of the word "Singer" on sewing machines manufactured for them in Germany, and in circulars and advertisements for the same machines. We took the broad ground that every individual, or association, has an exclusive right to the name and trademark used in establishing a business and creating a reputation for the articles manufactured and sold. A name is not a patentable article, of course, but it is essentially a piece of property of the very highest value to a good business man, and the law ought to protect it even more carefully than it protects the land, buildings and machinery where the business is carried on. Under recent laws in Brazil it is becoming possible for business men to secure this species of protection, even where patents have expired. Among the early decisions under this law was the one above referred to, which was rendered on a preliminary hearing, or in first instance, and then sent up to the court of appeals (*tribunal da relação*) for an opinion on the case and decision. The opinion of the *relação* was rendered on the 18th in full court, and was unanimously in agreement with the findings of the lower court in favor of the plaintiffs. Under Brazilian procedure a second trial will now be held in this lower court, after which a definite sentence will be pronounced, which may, of course, be appealed. The procedure is very different and much more complicated than in English courts, but this will interest our readers less than the point at issue—the right of individuals, or associations, to legal protection in the exclusive use of trade names and marks. The widespread injury done to manufacturers and business men through the use of their names and marks by others, will lead many to watch the progress of this important case with profound interest, and should it result favorably to the plaintiffs it is highly probable that a general effort will be made by others to secure similar protection for themselves. It is to be regretted, as we have before stated, that important firms have allowed themselves to be drawn into a practice which could not be defended on any other grounds than that the law did not forbid it. The practice has become only too general throughout the commercial world, especially in South America, and it is therefore highly satisfactory that legislation is now taking a shape where careful inquiries may be made into the justice and legality of doing business on another's capital and reputation.

When an American has lived abroad long enough to get the glare of local politics out of his eyes and the din of over-patriotic demagogues out of his ears, he generally finds that many of his old prejudices and opinions must be discarded, and that he must be willing to meet the foreigner very much on the same terms and in the same spirit that he used to meet his neighbors at home. There may be differences in religion, in language, in laws and in customs, but, allowing for all these, there still remains the broad basis of equality and common sense to regulate the personal and commercial intercourse between them. Once outside

of American boundaries he is beyond the influence of elections and declamatory resolutions, and if he is just and open-minded he will very soon perceive that he is among people whose identity, progress and self-preservation are to be as fully and unreservedly recognized as are those of his own nationality. His common sense will then teach him that the many lines of intercourse which benefit both without prejudice to either are the ones upon which all permanent international relations must be built, and that mutual concession must be employed whenever a conflict of interests occurs. To avoid these lines of conflicting interests and at the same time to open and develop those of mutual advantage, becomes therefore a matter for careful inquiry and study, and he soon finds that it is a task full of unexpected difficulties. These varied differences in language, laws and customs, the sensitiveness of race and prejudices of class, the fears and rivalries and conservatism of people whose education, tastes and standards are widely different from his own—all these are to be noted and scrupulously recognized. In view of this, he can not fail in good time to reach the logical conclusion that residence and personal relations are highly important factors in the development of commercial intercourse with foreign countries, and that without them no permanent trade can be established. No matter how excellent his merchandise may be, nor how many steamship lines are subsidized to carry it out, the success of his trade in any country depends primarily and largely upon the manner chosen for the introduction and sale of his goods. It becomes important, therefore, that mercantile houses should be established and experienced managers maintained in every country where a development of trade is sought, and until this is done the time and money spent on commissions and congresses will be thrown away. In view of this, Secretary Blaine should see that his true part is merely that of seconding the initiative of American merchants and manufacturers, and not that of enacting trade by law or treaty. To facilitate action he may continue the work begun of collecting information, and then by retaining in the consular service of the United States, which is purely commercial in character, the services of every man whose experience can be utilized and whose official record is satisfactory. In other words, the consular service should be placed under civil service rules, and no man should be removed, except for specified cause, who can be of service in the development of that foreign trade which the authorities at Washington have so much at heart.

The importance of bringing the consular service of the United States more into harmony with the spirit of civil service reform, and of rendering it more harmonious with the pretensions of the government in the matter of encouraging foreign trade, has probably never been felt more keenly by those outside of political influences than at the present moment. And perhaps no better illustration of this can be used than that of which we are personally cognizant in this city. The promises of President Harrison and the personal interest of Secretary Blaine in the successful issue of his scheme to promote political and commercial intercourse with South and Central America, all encouraged a belief that no consular changes would be made in this part of the world for political reasons. Whatever may be the feeling in Washington regarding such changes, it is certainly not a pleasant one in a purely mercantile community where a consul may easily make himself very disagreeable and obnoxious. In the case under consideration, the consul-general at

this port, Mr. H. C. Armstrong, had fulfilled his duties so efficiently and had won for himself so large a measure of personal respect and confidence in this community, among foreigners as well as Americans, that it was the general wish that he should be retained here. To this end, three separate petitions were sent on to Washington asking for his retention at Rio de Janeiro—one from the shipmasters who visit this port, one from the American residents of the city, and a third from the merchants, many of them foreigners, who have trade relations with the United States and are therefore brought into contact with the consul. So far as we are informed, no response whatever has been made to these petitions, the services of an efficient officer have been ignored, and a new appointment is now announced. If this is the way President Harrison and Secretary Blaine propose to promote commercial intercourse with South America, they may at once reduce their expectations to very small results. But there is still another feature in this case which should not be overlooked. Since the beginning of the year Mr. Armstrong has been the only official representative of the United States in this city, whether diplomatic, or consular, during which time we have experienced an epidemic that none of us well ever forget. The position of *chargé d'affaires* and consul-general during these trying months has been no sinecure by any means. Were a military officer to stand to his post through such a season, when the daily death rate reached a maximum of 163 in a population of about 350,000, and when as many as 50 sudden deaths a day were registered, his service would be promptly recognized and rewarded; but as it is only a consular official whose place is wanted by a friend of the new administration, he is calmly set aside without a word. Were such a thing to be done in private life, it would be condemned in unmeasured terms; but when done by a partisan government in whose eyes good service and efficiency, the risk of life and health, all count for nothing, and in whose creed the public offices of the nation are looked upon as the legitimate spoils of a party, it must forsooth be permitted without a murmur. We have read much in some of our exchanges of the religious character of the President and of the high purposes of his government; if this one act is a fair sample of these, then perhaps something less pretensions will do just as well.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The married men met the bachelors in the arena on the 20th, and the "amateurs" were the victors by a handsome majority.

The first game of any interest during the present season, a fair number of spectators attended. The bachelors provided melody,—that is a band,—and the bachelors attended to the inner man by providing an excellent lunch, to which full justice was done.

The return match is marked for the 23rd, between the first eleven and the next sixteen of the Club, and this game is likely to be well contested. We give the score of the Marriél vs. Single:

Bachelors.	
1 J. Morrissy, c. Benn, b. Morrissy.....	2
2 G. Estill, do do	5
3 R. Sherrard, do do	3
4 J. Smith, run out.	13
5 J. A. Cross, b. Jones.....	20
6 Mr. Ford, run out.....	19
7 Mr. Wheatley, b. Youle.....	12
8 W. Slater, b. Jones.....	2
9 E. Wallbrook, do	19
10 Mr. Marly, b. Youle.....	7
11 Mr. Ashbrooke, not out.....	9
Extras.....	7

Yoke-mates.

1 R. Quayle, b. Slater.....	0
2 A. Hime, do c. Estill.....	0
3 P. Morrissy, b. Sherrard, do	14
4 J. Oliver, b. Morrissy, c. Smith.....	17
5 E. Benn, b. Sherrard.....	1
6 F. Youle, b. Slater.....	5
7 G. Cox, do	23
8 E. Jones, run out.....	0
9 W. Wolstenholme, b. Slater.....	0
10 G. Hime, not out.....	0
11 T. Okell, b. Smith.....	0
Extras.....	14

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

June 17.—In the Senate and Chamber the decree was read dissolving the latter, and calling an extra session for November 20th next.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Comte d'Eu arrived at Fortaleza, Ceará, on the morning of the 22nd.

—The sanitary state of the settlements along the Rio Madeira is said to be very bad. This is the usual annual report.

—The engineer in charge of the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements is planting pine trees on the sand-dunes to prevent shifting.

—The April export of rubber from Pará and Amazonas amounted to \$22,466 kilos, of which 459,379 kilos went to the United States.

—The telegraph announces that Silva Jardim addressed a second meeting at Pernambuco on the 20th, at which no disturbance resulted.

—Dr. Silva Jardim has been unable to obtain any public hall in Pernambuco for meetings, consequently he has been compelled to hold them in a private house.

—The thermometer fell below the freezing point in the city of São Paulo on the night of the 14th inst., and the good people there had the great pleasure of finding a generous film of ice in the morning.

—The thermometer is said to have touched 24.8° Fahr. (—49° Cent.) at Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, on the morning of the 14th inst. Considerable injury from frost is said to have occurred throughout all this section of the province.

—A Santos jury unanimously acquitted Jesse Denton, or Dettam, mate of the British bark *George E. Corbett*, who treacherously stabbed and killed Capt. William A. Ray in that port on August 2 of last year. The jury in Santos is becoming celebrated.

—An excursion from São Paulo to Santos took place on the 23rd for the purpose of presenting the president of the Santos municipal council, Sr. Julio Conceição, with an oil portrait of himself, as a testimonial to his energy and dedication during the recent epidemic in that city.

—The Lima brothers, assassins of the Santos capitalist Mathias Costa, were acquitted by a Santos jury on the 21st. The crime was proved by witnesses and confessed by the criminals, but for some mysterious reason the jury considers them innocent.

—Prominent men of both political parties in São Paulo are continually declaring their adherence to the republican party. It seems to be fashionable to advertise their conversion in the newspapers. Occasionally, a procession and manifestation is organized to celebrate the important event.

—The São Paulo police authorities have just decided to prosecute the student Mansos de Andrade for throwing a dynamite bomb at two professors on the 8th of October last. If the trial occurs with proportionate rapidity, Mansos will probably exhibit gray hair in the prisoner's box to work upon the sympathies of the jury.

—At a circus in an interior town of Rio Grande do Sul recently the trapeze man mislaid his leap, fell on the clown, whose head was driven against a chair and instant death resulted. The trapeze man broke a lot of his teeth, but was not otherwise damaged. There is a Providence in all things; had the clown lost his teeth he would have been good for nothing for the rest of his life.

—The Barão de Guahy, ex-minister of marine, has been elected *procurador* of the Misericórdia hospital at Bahia, perhaps in compensation for his narrow escape from being chosen to represent Bahia in the about-to-be-reformed Senate. The impending conflict over the ancient pensioners of that distinguished holy will make an outside seat very much more comfortable.

—The municipal chamber of Cataguazes, province of Rio de Janeiro, wants no nonsense about federation and the calling of a constituent assembly. The *Diário de Notícias* of the 21st shows that 5 municipal councillors have secured the passing of motions which mean the secession of the municipality from the Brazilian commonwealth, unless their demands are acceded to.

—A private subscription in the municipality of Sant'Anna do Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, raised 16,000\$ for the establishment of an industrial school for indigent children. A sum of 6,000\$ is said to be wanting to finish the institution, and this sum should be supplied by the general government. There is no better investment than that of practically educating children, and if it should be necessary the sum needed might very properly be deducted from the appropriation for the D. Pedro II college.

—When it was learned in Bahia that the liberals had taken office more than 10,000 rockets were fired, and several enthusiasts went to bed ill from over-excitement. The billions correspondent of the *Journal* furnishes us this news.

—According to all accounts the attitude of the Bahia faculty of the medical school was most noble during the recent disturbance there caused by the arrival of Conde d'Eu and Sr. Silva Jardim. One of them was breakfasting with the Conde when he heard of the disturbance, but he immediately left the table and went to "join himself" to his students. The name of this self-sacrificing patriot is Conselheiro Ramiro Affonso Monticini. Other professors were not called upon to sacrifice their breakfast, but were equal to it had necessity called for such a proof of dedication.

—We are informed by the *Diário de Minas*, of Juiz de Fora, that although the initiators of the projected drainage and water works of that city at first designed to apply to the provincial government for a guarantee, they are now studying the bases of an association for carrying out the scheme which will probably dispense with this guarantee. We trust this intention will prevail. Nothing can be better for any community than to cultivate that spirit of independence and public spirit which rejects all outside interference and assistance in matters of purely local character. The people of Juiz de Fora have thus far shown a great deal of this spirit, and we should be glad to see it carried still further.

—The storms along the southern coast, especially in Rio Grande, have been unusually severe during the current month, and have caused serious losses to property and annual delays in navigation. The Rio Grande bar has been impassable a part of the time, some works have occurred along the coast, and many inundations throughout the province of Rio Grande and Uruguay are reported. At Pelotas the inundation extended throughout a great part of the city on the 12th, causing great losses to property. The railway was flooded, the gas works inundated and stopped, and the streets were turned into rivers. Many smaller towns were also inundated, but the losses were not so severe as in Pelotas. In Uruguay the town of Artigas has suffered severely from the floods.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A new time-table is about to be issued by the D. Pedro II railway.

—The May receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were 139,058\$13n.

—The directory of the Viação Central do Brazil company is composed of Srs. Matta Machado, Graça Teixeira and Amaro Cavalcanti. The manager is Sr. Cicero Pontes.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Villa Isabel tramway held on the 21st the directors were granted full authority to sell the line to the British syndicate for 3,500,000\$.

—On the 18th the minister of agriculture orders the fiscal engineer of the Leopoldina railway to inform the department why there are so many and constant complaints as to the service of the line.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 21st contains the decree dated on May 31st conceding an interest guarantee to the company formed for building the railway from Caxias to Cafazeiras in the province of Maranhão.

—According to official figures the total cost of the state railways up to a recent date was 195,636,044\$782 (we doubt the final 2 zeros) while the net annual receipts are only 4,724,727\$418, or less than 2½ per cent. Only two of the lines yield a surplus.

—The Saracana railway will pay a dividend for the first four months of this year, after which it is proposed to decline dividends quarterly. The *Journal do Commercio* hears that the receipts of the company have considerably increased since the opening of new stations.

—The total extension of Brazilian railways at the close of 1888 was 8,930 kilometres (5,549 miles) under traffic, and 1,574 kilometres (978 miles) under construction. The increase in extension during the year was 444 kilometres in lines under traffic and 177 kilometres under construction.

—An item published in the *Journal* on the 22nd shows the position of the Leopoldina shareholders to be as follows: If the railway is sold for £ 8,000,000, this gives at 27½ 71,120,000\$.

Consolidated debt..... 42,274,647\$

Planting, etc..... 4,111,966

Preference shares..... 13,600,000

Deferred do..... 11,133,387

71,120,000\$

The author by his figures shows that the deferred shares, 182,000, are thus worth 61\$172, and as they are selling at 28\$, the inference is that he is "long" on Leopoldina.

—The following are the more important items in the balance sheet of the Juiz de Fora and Piauí railway dated on December 31st last:

Line, rolling stock and stations.....	2,236,344\$239
Ships.....	9,387 200
Guaranteed interest.....	123,091 712
Capital.....	841,171 727
Rm Novo branch.....	12,093 622
Piauí do	23,866 250

And on the other side:

Capital.....	1,500,000\$000
Debitures, 1st series.....	200,000 000
do 2nd do.....	933,200 000
Bank of Brazil.....	306,962 430
Summary creditors.....	385,517 612

The auditors reported that the year had been a very good one, and that the debts of the company had been reduced by 441,703\$319 in the twelve-month.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The latest dodge at Montevideo is a "bank for effecting commercial insurances."

—The commission charged with taking a census of Montevideo estimates the cost at \$40,000.

—A telegram of the 22nd says that nine Buenos Aires aldermen have been expelled for "financial scandals."

—The May receipts of the Buenos Aires custom-house were \$3,809,570, against \$2,415,786 in the same month last year.

—A son of General Caceres, who was executed by order of General Lopez Jordão, shot and killed the latter in Buenos Aires on the 22nd inst.

—It is reported from La Plata that three of the five Supreme Court judges are in favor of having the murderer Costa Rodrigues shot instead of hung. Why not have the reverend criminal paroled, pensioned, and made an alderman?

—The total killings for the season to 31st May in the River Plate slaughter-houses numbered 1,313,000 head of cattle, against 1,193,200 in the same period of last season. The Rio Grande killings in the same periods were 350,000 and 345,000 head respectively.

—A proposition for an international exposition is now under discussion at Montevideo. Perhaps the Uruguayan government would be wise to wait a few years until order and prosperity is firmly established, and the financial condition of the country is on a more favorable footing.

—The statutes of the National Steam Navigation Company have been presented to the Argentine government for approval. The capital is \$20,000,000, divided into four series of 50,000 shares, each of \$100 mfu. The company will build 15 steamers of from 4,500 to 6,500 tons and steaming at the rate of 16 to 18 miles an hour, and 15 small steamers of 800 to 1,000 tons for the navigation of the Rivers and Southern coast.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

From the *Chileno Times*

—The value of the government properties in the province of Valparaíso is estimated at 24,685,322 dollars.

—Taital is said to be crowded with unemployed men. Why don't the authorities pack them off to the new railways?

—The government has contracted with the Deutsche Bank and Mendelssohn for a loan of £1,500,000 at 4½ per cent, and with a cumulative amortization of ½ per cent, per annum. The issue to be at 99½.

—The captain of the German steamer *Alcmopis* reports that he has verified the existence of the unknown rock on which the *Cadiz* struck, and gives its position as follows: Latitude, 48° 43' 30" S., and long. 74° 26' W. Bearings: South Point William's island, N. 80° W., magnetic. Direction island, N. 3° W., distance 5½ miles. The rock is covered with 19 feet of water at high tide.

—According to statements published in the *Chileno Times* the English colonists who have been deported into emigrating to Chile have been most shamefully treated and have been suffering the greatest privations. Is it not about time to visit a little well-merited punishment on those heartless speculators who lie and deceive in order to induce poor people to emigrate to places where there is neither charity, nor compassion, nor justice?

COFFEE NOTES

—There was not a bag of coffee shipped on the 17th inst. We believe this is the first time that such a fact has occurred. Abolition, republicanism, ruination of printers, etc., may each and every one be charged with this disquieting state of affairs.

—An exchange says that the lack of a good, convenient coffee put is the real reason why coffee is not more popular in England. Here is an opening for the Brazilian legislators—an appropriation to supply Englishmen with improved coffee puts!

—Our São Paulo exchanges give some very disheartening accounts of the injuries caused by frost during the last ten days among the coffee plantations of that province. The appearance of frost was very general throughout the whole province on the morning of the 14th.

LOCAL NOTES

- There appears to be a slight chill at the D. Pedro II open house.
- The Club Militar gave a "solemn reception" to the ministers of war and marine on the 17th inst. It was very pathetic.
- According to a local journal a poet has been made secretary of the province of Rio de Janeiro. Has the secretary time to write verses?
- The papers are full of *De Deus* celebrated by the liberals, for their chance at the Treasury. When is the *De Profundis* likely to be chanted?
- According to a Bahia correspondent of the *Journal*, what the planters up there want is money and labor. What else? Gold spoons and *pêtes de foin gras*.
- Sr. Collatino Marques de Souza has received a 60 years privilege for two tunnels from the municipality. One perforates the Sta. Theresa, the other the Livramento hills.
- The *Pais* has taken the trouble to figure out that Brazil spends 2,455,115\$ on the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. If the work done be taken as a basis of computation, this is about 2,400,000\$ too much.
- Where is Mr. Blaine, with Germany and Russia threatening Switzerland? Call out the American army at once and garrison the only European republic; mount a fleet on the Swiss lakes and defy the autocrats!
- Two wild buffaloes have been received at the zoological garden here. Their nationality is not given, but it is supposed that they are liberal, or republican, candidates for seats in the next Chamber of Deputies.
- The *Journal do Commercio* says that the labors of the parliamentary commission investigating matters at the navy yard are proceeding with advantage, and their result is likely to be a general reform in naval administration.
- The *Journal* on the 20th says the gas company is being fined 200\$ per day, since the 1st, for non-compliance with Art. 13 of its contract. What Art. 13 is we do not know, but it is probably that referring to the stock of coal. Another fine of 500\$ a day has since been imposed for deficient illumination.
- The department of agriculture has asked the Treasury to pay 80,000\$ for the plantation bought for the establishment of an experimental farm in the province of Rio de Janeiro. It is situated in the municipality of Parahyba do Sul.
- On the 17th it was announced that the custom-house had leased for three years the Triphiche Saule to serve as bonded warehouse and as a relief for the overloaded warehouses at head quarters. This step should have been taken months ago.
- A rumor was current on the 17th that Senator Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira is to be charged with an important diplomatic commission. Whether this is to be the Missions honorary, or a commercial treaty with the United States, is not clear.
- A Rio *despachante* advertises in the S. Paulo papers to the effect that he will undertake to dispatch S. Paulo imports landed in this city, thus avoiding the extra freight and delays of shipment to Santos. The expenses and delays at Rio are ignored.
- On the 19th the minister of justice addressed a circular to the presidents of provinces ordering the criminal prosecution of illegal practitioners of medicine. It is amusing to see that the neutral municipality is left open for the outcasts from the provinces.
- The government has appointed Barão de Teffé, chief of the hydrographic bureau, now absent on a prolonged visit to Europe, as the Brazilian representative at the international maritime congress to be held at Washington. The Baron will be highly ornamental, if not useful.
- It is said that the counterfeit notes recently captured in Montevideo were of the Banco do Brazil and represented a value of 2,000,000\$. They had been manufactured in Europe, and were addressed to a man named Azanulujá, at Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul.
- Barão de Lathario appears disposed to make things lively at the navy department. On the 17th he tells the director general of light-houses that when he goes on a cruise his adjutant must go along. The adjutant appears to have stopped ashore, but the cruise of the ship—on which he should be—is counted to his credit as time spent in active service.
- In addition to the immigration agency in Italy, the minister of agriculture has suspended the agencies in Paris and Spain, because it is found that they are not worth the expense. The monthly salaries paid were 2,500 francs in Italy, 700 in Paris and 400 in Spain. This will be a disappointment to Saint Anna Nery, as well as to Alexander d'Atti.
- On the 17th the minister of marine rapped the hydrographic department's knuckles about the measured mile.
- The Africans are said to be dedicated to pulling feathers out of *Australians*. Rio shop-keepers are not so lucky with the Australians; those arriving here are entirely too downy.
- The government has appointed Dr. Antonio Ennes de Souza as director *ad interim* of the Mint. The new director is professor of mineralogy at the Escola Polytechnica.
- The minister of agriculture has relented and now advises Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro that he can remain in Paris instead of suffering banishment to London.
- One of our daily colleagues intimates that the sudden dissolution of parliament has left a considerable number of season opera tickets on the market.
- It is announced that Deputy Joaquim Nabuco and wife are to embark to-morrow for Buenos Aires on a somewhat extended visit to our Platine neighbors.
- On the 22nd, the torpedo corps succeeded in hitting a target. As it is the first time this success is mentioned, we can do no less than offer our compliments.
- A telegram published here on the 22nd states that Dr. Laísão Netto had opened an anthropological and ethnographical exhibition in a pavilion built in the "quichá" style at the Paris exposition.
- On the 22nd the premier informed the minister of foreign affairs that he was to drop deep mourning for the death of his mother, so that public business might not be interfered with. We believe our translation of *deuonar* is correct.
- The model of a ship to cost 1,500\$ is to be furnished the naval apprentices of Planhy, for practice. Might not one of the Barão de Cotegipe's *cathenhepes* have been detached for this service?
- The minister of agriculture wants to know all about agricultural schools in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, United States, Chili and Argentine Republic.
- The Brazilian corvette *Amirante Barroso* will probably bring back a not very enthusiastic account of Australia. Her arrival at Sulney was unexpected and so little was known about Brazil that the necessary funds for current disbursements were raised with difficulty.
- The conservatives held two meetings on the evening of the 18th, at which it is said it was determined to vigorously contest the coming elections. Senator Paulo advocates including in the conservative programme the federation of provinces, but Senators Paulino and Belisario are not entirely agreed as to this idea.
- It makes one feel sad to see the deceleration of Brazilian religious fervor. The Corpus Christi procession on the 20th was flat as possible. No Emperor, no ministers, not even St. George helped to make the procession attractive. The whole affair can be painted only in the darkest colors. Is it not about time to suspend these processions?
- On the 19th the Supremo Court confirmed the sentence that condemns Dr. Eduardo de Barros Falcão de Lacerda, ex-treasurer of the Treasury agency at Pernambuco, to four years and eight months imprisonment and a fine of 20 per cent. on 792,937\$774, which sum was abstracted from the public coffers between the night of the 6th and morning of the 9th September 1886.
- It appears that Dr. Silva Jardim, the republican apostle, had no intention of accompanying Conde d'Eu beyond Pernambuco. A meeting was held at Pernambuco on the 20th, but the republicans present appear to have all been adherents of Sr. Bueayna and great disorder was the result. The telegrams say the authorities took no notice of the meeting whatever.
- On the 16th two doctors visited the lazareto of heri-heri patients, where they took *physiognomic* outlines and made electrical investigations of the muscles of some of the patients. Now the two doctors are waiting for the opportunity of an autopsy to commence an examination of certain disputed questions as to the disease. Why not kill a few patients at different stages of the disease, and investigate right away quick?
- Telegrams from Pernambuco on the 19th informed us that the republican apostle, Silva Jardim, had resolved not to continue his voyage north beyond that city. It is not stated whether the future liberator is disappointed at the character of his receptions, or tired of trying to stem the current of monarchical enthusiasm over the journey of the Conde d'Eu, or is gracefully attentive to the reasons urged by the government against his promoting further disturbances.
- The navy in Rio ate 14,605\$830 worth of meat in May, jerked-beef excepted.
- According to a telegram in the *Journal* a Chicago juryman is going to prosecute the Clan-na-Gael. Perhaps the Havas agency means the "grand jury."
- The convicts sent over to the Ilha da Sapucaia to work at the discharging, etc., of the rubbish of the city during the late epidemic are to receive 1,270\$ for their labor.
- The minister of marine has refused to supply the land of the marine corps with iron music stands, because economy is more necessary than ever in public expenditure.
- If Sr. Carlos Gomes' opera *Lo Schiavo* may be relied upon, a French lady, Comtesse de Boissi, residing in Nieheroy in 1567, or 321 years prior to May 13th, 1888, prophesied the abolition of slavery in Brazil.
- On the 19th there was a meeting of high grade naval officers, under the presidency of the minister of marine, to discuss the matter of marine artillery, and an increase in the strength of the Brazilian navy.
- On the 19th the police arrested a man who was asking for alms in the name of Our Lady of the Conception, but was converting all contributions to his own use. At least, that is what the local press furnish as an inference.
- The republican party met in caucus on the 20th to choose a name to be offered at the election of a senator for Rio de Janeiro; four names appear to have been selected, from which the Great Cham of the republican party will probably choose a candidate.
- The hydrographic department was called in from the Oviluhr on the 21st inst. to make new surveys of the "measured mile" in this harbor. It is whispered that some of the hydrographers were in favor of employing divers with chains and floats to do the work.
- It will be grateful news to all the admirers of Carlos Gomes to know that the celebrated Brazilian composer is now on his way to Brazil and is expected to arrive here on the 3rd prox. He is accompanied by his daughter Italia, and brings his last opera *Lo Schiavo*.
- The minister of finance, who has "already been there," determines to send three commissions composed each of two custom-house, or Treasury clerks, to investigate the subject of drouth in the northern provinces. Does this mean that the drouth attacks the revenue of the empire?
- According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* the Brazilian telegraph office translated "I go to-morrow" into "*O galo morre*," much to the distress of the receiver of the message. Our colleague says the author of the telegram was an Englishman; but there can be no doubt as to the authorship of the joke.
- Two parties of young fools have recently been hauled up before the police for quarreling in the street at 2 a.m. over the comparative merits of two favorite actresses, and then resisting arrest. Thirty days in the "tjag" would perhaps teach these young rowdies to be less demonstrative in their dramatic preferences.
- The *Pais* says the inhabitants of Nieheroy were seriously annoyed on the night of the 18th by the bells of the parish church. An investigation showed that the parents of the parish priest were to celebrate their golden wedding on the 19th, and the devil son chose this manner of announcing the fact to his parishioners.
- We are becoming more and more mixed. A few days ago the republican journals denounced the voyage of Conde d'Eu to the north as a great mistake. On the 21st the *Diario de Noticias* declares that it was excellently well timed—after the occurrences in Pernambuco. The same authority asserts that Sr. José Mariano was the protector of the Conde and carries in his hands the destinies of Pernambuco.
- It would appear that those two big buys of Europe, Germany and Russia, have resolved to give poor little Switzerland a heating, and that, too, for doing just what another big boy, England, has done with impunity. If it hurts these two sensitive countries to see Switzerland give an asylum to socialists, anarchists, nihilists and other political refugees, why do they not growl at England also?
- The little incident connected with Sr. Revy's professional work in Ceará, which we copy elsewhere from a morning contemporary, will go far to confirm the belief that this gentleman is probably more eminent as a politician than as an engineer. His stultified efforts to avoid political complications while at the same time notifying his men that the official ticket must be voted or the voter will be dismissed, is simply inimitable. Now that the party in power has been changed, we shall probably see a very skillful political summersault turned by Baron Quixadá.
- This is the shortest day in the year, and the fireworks fiend knows it.
- The Imperial family returned from Petropolis on the 21st and proceeded to Tijuca, where they will reside.
- The state telegraph lines had an extension of 10,775½ kilometres, with 18,489 kilometres of wire, at the close of 1888.
- The public illumination of this city last year required 3,435,775 cubic metres of gas, and cost the public treasury 698,084\$000.
- O *Pais* on the 22nd says the bishop of Funchal, Azores, had addressed a pastoral letter to his flock advising them against emigrating to Brazil.
- A private telegram from the United States on the 17th announces the appointment of Mr. Duckery, of North Carolina, to the position of consul-general at this port.
- The number of central usines now enjoying state guarantees is 27, of which only 13 are in operation. The guaranteed capital aggregates 18,500,000\$.
- The quantity of imported salt received at this port during the past year was 10,000,944 litres (275,147 bushels), of which 6,562,560 litres came from Portugal. The total value was estimated at 208,353\$, on which 100,000\$440 in duties were collected.
- A dental association was organized in this city on the 14th inst. under the designation of Instituto dos Cirurgiões Dentistas do Rio de Janeiro. It will seek to advance the interests of that important profession in this city, and will publish a review.
- The S. Pedro addition to the Rio do Onro water works is to be formally inaugurated to-morrow, and is estimated to yield an additional supply of 40,000,000 litres a day. These works were begun March 15th, and were to have been finished in forty days.
- In order to more effectively insure the accuracy of their telegraphic news, we would suggest to our morning contemporaries the advisability of waiting until the foreign mails are laid on their tables. Telegraphing transatlantic news from Pernambuco involves some risk and leads to a confusion of dates.
- It is a serious state of affairs when the minister of agriculture considers it necessary to order the director of the D. Pedro II railway to correct abuses complained of; such as selling more tickets than passengers can find accommodation, condition of carriages and delay in forwarding goods. The director should tender his resignation.
- The total cost of the Rio do Onro water works up to the 31st December last, according to the last *relatório*, was 26,942,182\$970. The daily supply of water in 1888 is stated to have been 62,507,520 to 97,459,200 litres, which is equivalent to a daily supply of from 38 to 59 gallons for every man, woman and child in the city, exclusive of the old aqueduct, the Tijuca, Laranjeiras and Botanical Garden streams and the many private sources from which so many houses are supplied. Certainly there ought not to be any great suffering with such a supply as this!
- It will appear rather late, but as the information has only just reached us, and seems to have been suppressed, if received, by the local press, we venture to call the attention of the government to the necessity of granting a medal to Capt. Jenkins of the Br. str. *River Avon*, which arrived here on the 5th inst. Six days out fire broke out in compartment No. 2, but the captain made short work of it by applying a hose and flooding the compartment. His promptness saved the ship and cargo, and also his men from hopping around on wet sails spread over a red-hot deck. A humanitarian medal is certainly due in this case, and it is injustice to withhold it.
- It would appear that either the Havas agency, or the local papers, are presuming very largely upon the ignorance and credulity of the public. It happens very frequently that we get European telegrams in the morning papers which are confirmed in three or four days by mail advices, indicating that either the cable is very slow or the steamers are very fast. The truth is, however, that the telegrams are sent from Pernambuco on receipt of a steamer's European mail. An amusing contradiction growing out of this practice appeared in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 21st. In its foreign telegram column appeared a dispatch dated "Rome, 20th" stating that King Umberto had returned the day before, while in the European mail summary in another column was a paragraph stating that the king returned on the 1st inst. Those Pernambuco telegrams ought to be better edited.

DEATH.

NICOLLS.—On the 14th instant, at Laranjeiras, JACQUES LAYLAND, infant son of Gustavus William and Annie Nicolls.

—There were 64 sales of public lands throughout the whole empire during the past year. In view of the increased immigration and the talk about development, these figures are not very satisfactory.

—The government has paid 1,000\$ to a naval officer for 250 copies of his treatise on "aboriginal constructions in Brazil," which relates, we presume, to jaguad, rafts, canoes, etc. Exactly what use the book will be to midshipmen is very cloudy to us.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 506,049\$699.

—The Banco Provincial de Minas Gemes has called for 10 per cent. on the capital payable on 8th-15th July next.

—The subscription lists for shares in the Banco da Industria Nacional were closed on the 19th. The capital, 2,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$, was all taken.

—Rumor has it that the southern ports company proposes to buy up the Santos steamer line. The shares of the latter have been in demand, and the rumor is probably true.

—The municipal council of Juiz de Fora resolved on the 21st inst. to petition the provincial assembly of Minas Geras for an authorization to borrow 500,000\$ at 8 per cent.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the Paulista navigation company is called for July 6th to consider a proposal from the Nacional company for the purchase of its fleet, etc.

—The May receipts of the Pará custom-house amounted to 506,049\$699, against 758,331\$624 last year and 832,889\$575 in 1887. The *recobolista* yielded 194,186\$105, against 167,135\$971 last year.

—The *Journal* is of the opinion that the minister of finance will not much longer delay the publication of the modifications in the *regulamento* of the national banking law which he considers essential to the success of the system.

—The *Journal* is informed that the minister of finance is "studying with great solicitude" the question of improving the currency by means of gradual redemption. Would not Sr. Belisario's experiments in this direction be of some service?

—On the 8th the minister of finance orders that counterfeit, vitiated and released currency must be stamped five or six times with indelible ink to prevent any possibility of its being returned to circulation. Is it not somewhat significant that such an order should be necessary?

—The local press says that the minister of finance has consulted various banks as to a scheme for extending further assistance to planters. The supposition is that the banks are to loan money gratis and make what they can out of the planter, thus serving as a "buffer" between the tax-payer and the planter.

—The financial position of the province of Pernambuco is disheartening; the most modest estimates, says one of the most important journals of Cay-tiba, show a floating debt of 800,000\$ which will shortly exceed 1,000,000\$ unless prompt measures are taken by the public authorities. The payments by the provincial treasury are, some of them, over a year behind-hand. —*O Pais*, 20th June.

—The late president of Pernambuco in turning over the government to his successor says: "The foreign loan, authorized by law No. 1,927 of 15th November last, was not realized, because the contractors, H. Birney & Co., had not yet indicated a London banker upon whom the province could draw, because the agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte in the said city, mentioned in the power-of-attorney of the said contractors, was no longer acceptable after the disaster to this banking establishment. As I had not lost hope of effecting the operation, I did not avail of the authorization in Art. 2 of the said law for the issue of 1,000,000\$ in 6 per cent. stock destined exclusively to the liquidation of the last two fiscal years.

—There is current in our market with a certain persistency a report that the Banco Internacional do Brazil will be a bank of issue, for which purpose the capital will be increased to 50,000,000\$. Another rumor which may either have some basis, or be a *canard* well imagined by speculation at the Bolsa, is the following, which we give at the price paid, and without guarantee of the quality of the article: A notable financier of our market is bringing a proposal from a syndicate of French capitalists for the purchase of the Leopoldina railway for 200,000,000 francs, equal to 2,800,000 sterling. This operation will be made through the Banco Internacional do Brazil. This bank increasing its capital to 50,000,000\$ will redeem the Leopoldina shares, giving in exchange its shares, to be issued in such proportion as will give the shareholders of the company their due share in the operation of a sale for 2,800,000,000 stg. —*O Pais*, June 20th.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 22nd, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.	27 d.
do do do do in U. S.	
coin at \$4 86 65 per 100 stg.	54 75 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	188 27
do of 100 stg. in Brazilian gold.	8 890

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 267 1/2
Percent value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)..... 995 rs. gold
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 80 per 100 stg. 53 75 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per 100 stg.) in Brazil
in currency (paper)..... 1360
Value of 100 sterling " " " 88930

EXCHANGE.

June 17.—Official rates were 267 1/2 on London, 351-355 on Paris, and 436-440 on Hamburg at 20 days. Bank rates on New York at sight. On London all banks 1880-1889, on Paris at 26 1/2, and something also on bankers. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2-27 1/4, and bankers quoted commercial at 27 1/2-27 3/4. Quotations for commercial sterling were 27 1/2-27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8890 to cash, buyers at 8890 for the 22nd.

June 18.—The Brazilian banks advanced their sterling rate to 27, the foreign banks were officially at 26 1/2. Bank francs 353-355, reedemable 436-440 and dollars 1880-1889. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2-27 1/4, and bankers quoted commercial at 27 1/2-27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8890, sellers at 8890.

June 19.—Rates at the banks are unchanged. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 and at 27 1/2-27 1/4 from second hands commercial 27 1/2-27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8890, no buyers.

June 21.—Official rates at the banks were unchanged. Some little business was done in bank sterling at 27 1/2 and at 27 1/4 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2-27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8890, no buyers.

June 22.—The International and Commercial banks were still drawers at 27. The other banks were officially at 26 1/2. Rates at the banks were 26 1/2-27 on London, 351-355 on Paris and 436-440 on Hamburg at 20 days. Bank rates on New York at sight. The market was very quiet. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2-27 1/4 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2-27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8890, no buyers.

June 24.—President St. John, the Baptist.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDERS.

June 17.		
67 Banco do Brazil	265 000	
200 do do b. o. 10th	262 000	
200 do do b. o. 30th	262 000	
100 Banco Commercial	254 000	
100 Banco Internacional, b. o. 30th	274 000	
50 do do 1000 pd. b. o. 31 July, xl	142 000	
250 do do b. o. 31 Aug.	141 000	
7 Banco Real	390 000	
61 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 100 pd.	100 000	
50 Leopoldina R.R.	145 000	
300 Maclellan e Campos R.R.	89 000	
250 Brazilera de Navegacao, b. o. 30th	350 000	
20 Nacional do	272 000	
100 do do	272 000	
175 do do b. o. 31 July, xl	266 000	
104 Navegacao Paulista	60 000	
50 Reducao de S. Carlos, b. o. 31 Aug.	265 000	
June 18.		
8 Five per cent. annuities	170 000	
50 Gold Loan, 1879, 4 1/2 %	1045 000	
500 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	77 1/2	
600 do do	78 1/2	
400 do do	79 1/2	
50 do do [gold 5%]	86 000	
20 do do	66 1/2	
9 Banco do Brazil	258 000	
2,250 do do	260 000	
47 do do	262 000	
42 Banco Popular	116 000	
10 Banco Real	70 000	
5 Banco Real	300 000	
25 Banco Uniao de Creditos	80 500	
375 do do	82 000	
200 do do b. o. 15 July	83 500	
200 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, 100 pd.	57 000	
50 do do 1000 pd.	100 500	
50 Leopoldina R.R.	141 000	
60 Mogiana R.R., Paranaityto branch.	79 000	
200 Rio das Flores R.R. b. o. 30th	160 000	
200 Brazilera de Navegacao	350 000	
June 19		
4 Five per cent. annuities	170 000	
3,500 Gold Loan, 1868, 6 1/2 %	111 1/2	
25,000 do do	111 1/2	
240 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	87 000	
713 do do [gold 5%]	66 1/2	
6 deb. Campos and Camargua R.R.	182 000	
120 do do	184 500	
100 do do	195 000	
200 Banco do Brazil	259 000	
100 Banco Internacional, b. o. 30th	272 000	
70 do do 1000 pd.	146 000	
150 do do	147 000	
100 do do	147 500	
100 do do b. o. 31 July, xl	146 000	
50 Maclellan e Campos R.R.	89 000	
200 do do b. o. 30th	89 000	
300 Sorocabana R.R. 400 pd.	47 500	
50 do do	48 000	
41 Camis Urubian railway	253 000	
50 Brazil Industrial mill	199 000	

June 21.		
259 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	78 1/2	
100 do do	66 1/2	
100 deb. Leopoldina R.R.	182 000	
60 Banco do Brazil	257 000	
100 do do xl	252 500	
30 Banco Commercial	258 000	
3,6 do do 400 pd.	59 000	
13 Banco Internacional	272 000	
15 do do 1000 pd.	147 000	
100 do do	147 500	
3 Banco Real	390 000	
50 Leopoldina R.R. 2000	148 000	
250 Maclellan e Campos R.R.	90 000	
150 Sorocabana R.R. 400 pd.	48 000	
173 Rio S. Christoval railway	253 000	
100 Brazilera de Navegacao	350 000	

June 22.		
98 hyp. notes Banco Real	68 1/2	
20 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2000	189 000	
61 Banco Commercial, 400 pd.	54 000	
30 Banco C. Real do Brazil	135 000	
200 Banco Internacional	148 000	
200 do do	148 000	
25 Banco Uniao de Creditos	146 500	
100 Maclellan e Campos R.R. b. o. 30th	89 000	
50 Rio das Flores R.R.	165 000	
400 Sorocabana R.R.	185 000	
655 do do	200 000	
1,000 do do b. o. 30 Sept.	210 000	
500 Sorocabana R.R. b. o. 31 Aug.	40 000	
100 Brazilera de Navegacao	345 000	
70 S. Christoval mill, xl.	200 000	
50 do do b. o. 30th	210 000	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th June, 1889.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—The market has been completely at a standstill and the only transactions reported are a few hundred bags, chiefly for consignment shipment. Quotations are quiet nominal, and opinions are various as to what are to be the rates, when the market opens. One opinion for a decline, declaring that the dull season, when demand is reduced, is upon the consuming markets, that stocks are likely to increase around this month and next, and that business cannot be forced upon exporters; the other side declares that at the best stocks cannot reach any alarming figure and as it is generally recognized how scant is the supply for the coming season, that last quotations will not only be maintained but may be even advanced. Adulation, stimulated by high prices, is the dangerous factor in those who are calculating on an extreme advance in the value of coffee.

Receipts, as was to be expected, have shown an increase, reaching 55,813 bags for last week, against 41,192 bags for the preceding week and 37,991 bags for the week before.

Shipments since our last report have been:

1,578 bags for the United States	
5,791 " Europe	
6,176 " Cape of Good Hope	
13,478 bags	
For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:	
1,758 bags for the United States	
4,392 " Europe	
1,091 " Cape of Good Hope	
1,091 " elsewhere	

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:	
June 18 New York Amer. hg. Nat. White	9,137
Europe:	
June 17 London B. str. La Plata	1,712
18 Hamburg Ge. str. Camphor	2,302
21 Manilla Ge. str. La Plata	1,600
Stocks' quotations this morning are entirely nominal. Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 2,500,000 to 2,550,000 bags in all hands.	
Transit loading and to land:	
New York B. str. La Plata	1,730
do do Rio de Janeiro	1,730
Baltimore Amer. hg. D. P. str. H.	1,730
New Orleans	1,730
Antwerp and London B. str. La Plata	1,730
Hamburg Ge. str. Camphor	1,730
Genoa Amer. str. La Plata	1,730
Trieste Amer. str. La Plata	1,730

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily quotations in New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stocks this morning 1st hand, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Shipments for United States, bags	State of the market
do do 2nd hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 3rd hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 4th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 5th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 6th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 7th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 8th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 9th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 10th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 11th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 12th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 13th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 14th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 15th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 16th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 17th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 18th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 19th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do
do do 20th hand, bags	do do	do do	do do

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Shipments to United States during the week	2,000 bags
do for Europe etc. do do	12,000 "
Sailing clearances for the United States	10,000 "
Sailing clearances do do	2,000 "
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	12,000 "
Freights by steamer	300 & 5%
do sail	2,000 "
Steamers loading for United States	2,000 "

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 20,000 bags
Sales for United States during week
do Europe do 45,000 "
Shipments to United States do 45,000 "
do Europe do 45,000 "
Market weak: Good Average..... nominal
Steamers loading for United States.....

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Shipments U. States	Europe	Cape	Elsewhere	Total Shipments	Clearances	Stock, at hand	do said	Average price Ordinary 1st per arabas	do Good 1st.	Exchange on London	Freight per steamer, per 100	Freight per steamer, per 100
bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	per 100	per 100	per 100	per 100	per 100
June 17	June 18	June 19	June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 29	June 30
9,317	4,537	1,123	3,539	8,467	1,574	1,660	150	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483	2,120	3,483
2,120													

June 22nd, 1889.

BANKS

359,600	Jan. - July	6	Dona D. Pedro H.	200			
May - Nov	7	Dracs. D. And. & Colm	50		195		
2,570,000	May - Nov	8	Silbermanns L. & de Weib.	100			
431,792	Apr. - Oct.	6	União Telephonica.....	100		70 1/2	

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonvoting votes	Lost vote	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,171.38	Alliança	88,000 - Jan. 89	208		192 1/2
3,000,000	750,000	231,707	Argos Fluminense	17,000 - Jan. 89	230		446 1/2
2,000,000	153,804	10,000	Audax	1,000 - Jan. 89	20		10 000
2,000,000	900,000	7,950	Banco Friburguense	1,000 - Jan. 89	20		20 000
4,000,000	200,000	200,000	Comércio	2,000 - Jan. 89	20		34 000
8,000,000	200,000	285,000	Fidelidade	10,000 - Jan. 89	175		105 000
2,000,000	250,000	194,508	Garantia	9,000 - Jan. 89	100		143 000
2,000,000	200,000	86,600	Gen. L.	4,000 - Jan. 89	20		42 000
2,000,000	200,000	—	Industria	20,000 - Jan. 89	20		21 000
8,000,000	400,000	348,000	Integridade	10,000 - Jan. 89	100		152 000
1,000,000	100,000	18,480	Localidade	1,000 - Jan. 89	10		9 000
4,000,000	200,000	19,602	Nova Permanente	2,000 - Jan. 89	20		41 000
2,000,000	100,000	10,000	Providencia	2,000 - Jan. 89	20		41 000
1,000,000	200,000	9,617	Presidencial	2,000 - Jan. 89	20		17 000
1,000,000	100,000	10,131	União Com. dos Vinheiros	1,000 - Jan. 89	20		24 000
			União Friburguense	1,000 - Jan. 89	20		24 000

Insurance.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

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Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

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HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

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NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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87, Rua Visconde de Inhamã.

Telephone No. 193.

PILCHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

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Reserve fund..... £450,000

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104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 27	Tassar...	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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Subralo.

Phipps Brothers & Co.
Agents.**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:ADVANCE Captain Griffiths. 3 Aug.
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ALLIANÇA " Beers..... 21 Sep.

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

on return from Santos will sail 26th July at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco Maranhão,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARRADOS AND ST. THOMAS

Passage RatesTo Liverpool..... £200 gold
New York..... £145 \$75 "
" & back..... \$275 "

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

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To New York:

Laplace..... June 25th
Biela..... " 29th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Leibnitz..... June 29th

For other ports:

A steamer New Orleans..... July 6th

For Southern coast Ports:

Chatham..... Weekly
Canning..... Weekly
or Cabral..... Weekly

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Wm. R. McNiven,

73 Rua 1 de Março.

For passages, parcels specie, etc., to the

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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

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Rio — Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	100\$000
" — New York via Bremen.....	1,000 "	150\$000
" — Lisbon.....	500 "	70\$000

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Rua do Alfandega, No. 60.

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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.Capital..... £1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £500,000
Reserve Fund..... £140,000

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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Capital..... £1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £625,000
Reserve fund..... £300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. . . 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

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Deutsche Bank.....	Hamburg
Banque d'Anvers.....	Bremen
Banca Generale and agencies.....	Frankfurt of Main
Banco Hipotecario de España, and agencies.....	Antwerp
Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....	Rome
English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....	Genoa
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....	Naples
	Milan
	and other Italian cities
	Madrid
	Barcelona
	Cádiz
	Malaga
	Taragona
	Valencia
	and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
	Lisbon
	Oporto
	and other Portuguese cities
	Buenos Ayres
	Montevideo
	New York

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1st Floor.

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Rua Sete de Setembro, 64,

Rio de Janeiro.

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Published every Monday.

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from the policy will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20\$ for additional space and time.

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TYP. ALUNA, 79, Sete de Setembro.